

Exchanges with Soviets**U.S., allies agree on technology bars**

PARIS, Jan. 21 (AP) — The United States and its major allies have announced agreement on redefining guidelines to apply to technological exports to the Soviet Bloc.

A statement issued at the end of a two-day conference of the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls said the participants reached unanimous agreement on changing procedures dating back 30 years when the group was established to reflect a changed international situation. However, a senior American defense official who took part in the talks said many honest differences remained on exchanges with the Soviet Bloc.

The U.S. delegation was led by the under-secretary of state for international security affairs, James Buckley. Before the talks started the Americans said they wanted a complete revision of procedures to control exports that can increase Soviet military capabilities.

The statement issued Wednesday at the end of the talks referred to the fact that the high-level meeting was the first broad reconsideration of the technology control system in 30 years by the United States, its North

\$2.2b contracts for B-1 awarded

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (R) — The U.S. Defense Department has awarded two contracts totaling \$2.2 billion to the Rockwell International Corporation for production of a new B-1 strategic bomber to replace the air force's fleet of aging B-52s.

The plane will replace the B-52 as the U.S. bomber capable of penetrating Soviet defenses until deployment in the early 1980s of a new "Stealth" bomber equipped with technology designed to elude Soviet radar. President Reagan announced last October his decision to build the Rockwell B-1 as part of the administration's strategic nuclear modernization program. Congress approved expenditures of \$20.5 billion for 100 B-1s.

BRIEFS

SAN FRANCISCO GOTERA, El Salvador (AP) — Witnesses say more than 100 persons were killed when government troops pushed leftist forces out of the town of Jacotique, 112 kms northeast of here. The witnesses, who declined to be identified, said the military used artillery and air support in Tuesday's battle.

JAKARTA, (AP) — A typhoon which hit the central Java district of Slemen killed two persons and injured 123 others, three seriously, an afternoon daily said Thursday. The strong winds, which hit Tuesday night, also destroyed 19 houses and damaged 459 other buildings, a district official was quoted as saying.

GUATEMALA CITY, (AP) — Government security forces killed the commander of one of the four guerrilla groups fighting the military government in a shootout at his hideout on the west side of Guatemala city, authorities said. Other guerrillas were believed to have escaped during the clash Wednesday, but arms and a large quantity of anti-government propaganda were found inside the house, the authorities said.

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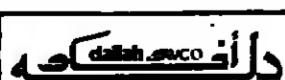
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With fewer passengers**Air deaths in '81 said lowest in 4 years**

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP) — The death toll in airplane crashes throughout the world last year was the lowest since 1977, but the main reason was that fewer people were in the planes that crashed. *Flight International* magazine reported Wednesday.

The influential British journal, in its annual safety review, suggested some pilots may be too "complacent" and suggested that airliners would be safer with navigators on board. The magazine reported 710 deaths in 29 fatal accidents in 1981.

That compares with 1,144 fatalities in 28 crashes in 1980, and 1,267 deaths in 20 accidents in 1979. In 1978, the toll was 986 dead while the year 1977 was the safest in modern times with 605 air fatalities.

The author of the review, David Learmount, himself a pilot, said one reason for the reduction in 1981 was that no wide-bodied jets crashed. He added: "It is all very well to rejoice over the fact that deaths

are well down, but the reason for this is that there were not many people in the airplanes that crashed." The total number of accidents in 1981 was one more than the previous year, but there were 434 fewer deaths.

There was no access to information about crashes involving Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, biggest operator in the world. The author noted that the causes of last year's accidents were the same as in the past: structural or equipment failure, fire, crew error, administrative or engineering mistakes. The statistics show that airlines and manufacturers are having no success eradicating these basic crash-causers.

But it was "unfair to tar all airlines with the same brush," Learmount wrote, because almost all fatalities involved "Third World operators, most of them Latin or South American second-line carriers."

The worst crash of the year was on Dec. 1 when a Yugoslavian Inex Adria DC-9 crashed into a Corsican hillside, killing 178

passengers and crew. The author expressed alarm over the fact that seven of last year's 29 fatal accidents involved aircraft running into high ground the pilot did not see, killing a total of 303 persons.

He said it was the crew's job to know where they were at all times, even if air traffic control feeds them incorrect information. "Is increased flight-deck automation making air crew complacent, and causing them to forget the basic rules of airmanship they have all been taught? No one will bring back navigators, but they did have a mistrust of all pilots, which kept the pilots on their toes."

Learmount said that before the Jan. 13 crash of an Air Florida Boeing-737 in Washington, D.C., in which 71 persons died, the United States had witnessed "by far the longest period in its aviation history without a major airline fatal accident — the previous one happened at Mexico City on Oct. 31, 1979."

For killing waiter**Prison writer's trial ends**

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (R) — The jury retired Wednesday night in the murder trial of prison writer Jack Henry Abbott, accused of stabbing a young waiter to death in an argument over the use of a bathroom.

Abbott, who has spent 24 of his 37 years behind bars and wrote a critically acclaimed book about the violence he saw and experienced in jail, has admitted the killing but denies murder. The defense sought to prove during the nine-day trial that he was "extremely disturbed" when he stabbed Richard Adam, 22, an aspiring actor, outside the restaurant where he worked as a waiter.

The judge told the jury that if they agreed with the defense about Abbott's mental state, they could return a manslaughter conviction. This could mean a prison term of up to 25 years, with possible parole. The prosecution, contending that Abbott was simply a violent man asked for conviction for second-degree murder, which carries a maximum sentence of 25 years to life in prison.

Abbott gained wide recognition as the literary protege of Pulitzer prize-winning writer Norman Mailer, who got him paroled from jail to a halfway house in the seedy bowery area of lower Manhattan. He testified that while staying there last July, he visited a nearby restaurant and was refused the use of the bathroom by Adam.

The two exchanged words and Adam said Adam asked him to "step outside." He said they went to a side street and he stabbed Adam in a "tragic mistake" because he thought he was about to be attacked. Abbott said that after listening to other witnesses he now realized Adam was merely trying to show him a private place where he could relieve himself.

The defense claimed Abbott had reacted to years of conditioning in prison where violence was the means for survival. But the prosecution said that Abbott pursued Adam and reached around from behind to thrust the knife into his heart.

Ghana rebels to be spared

ACCRA, Jan. 21 (R) — Ghana's new military authorities will not shoot those found guilty by tribunals, which are to be set up alongside the existing judiciary system. Accra radio reported.

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Ex-President Hilla Limann, former Vice President Joseph de Graft Johnson and more than 170 others have been detained since Rawlings seized power three weeks ago.

According to the Ghana news agency, Rawlings has suspended the constitution, dissolved parliament, banned political parties and vowed to fight corruption. But a curfew imposed on Ghana after the coup had been cut by two hours, the PNDC said.

Brazilians claim big cocaine haul

SAO PAULO, Jan. 21 (R) — Brazilian police have said they had seized their biggest ever cocaine haul, worth more than \$5.5 million at local street prices, and believed they were on the track of a powerful gang working in four countries.

The cocaine, weighing nearly 38 kg, was impounded in two connected swoops, said Romeo Tuma, who as head of the Sao Paulo political and social police department was in charge of the operation. Tuma told Reuters his team believed they had broken the gang which smuggled cocaine from Bolivia and Colombia to the Brazilian city of Manaus on the Amazon, then to Sao Paulo, and finally to the United States.

Police found 21 kg. in a van parked at a farm near Sao Paulo last Friday and arrested a Brazilian who gave evidence which led them to a second cache on nearby wasteland of nearly 17 kg. Tuma said.

Two other men, one of them a foreigner, were detained later. "I can't reveal the foreigner's nationality until we are further on with our questioning," Tuma said. "According to our records, it is the biggest haul ever seized in Brazil," he added.

Huang attends function

PEKING, Jan. 21 (R) — Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, fighting illness that has led to speculation that he might retire, has reappeared in public, according to the New China News Agency.

Huang, aged about 69, attended a reception Wednesday to mark the anniversary of the foreign language magazine *China Reconstructs*, it said. Senior Foreign Ministry officials said late last week that Huang was in hospital recovering from a minor operation, but they dismissed suggestions that he would be forced to retire soon.

Huang spent several weeks in hospital last May for treatment of a bladder and kidney infection.

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Accusations at U.N.irk Americans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP) — The United States is taking the offensive against what it calls "wild and horrifying" accusations and actions by Third World representatives at the United Nations, a ranking member of the U.S. delegation to the world body says.

And, he adds, the U.S. delegation is making a "very careful" tabulation of voting records by U.N. delegates, "not for nefarious purposes but to hold people accountable for what they do and to let these people know these kinds of votes are not going to be ignored and sloughed off."

The official, who spoke with a small group of reporters on the condition he not be identified, said the effort already has begun and will continue as the United States makes a serious attempt to "turn around" the "negative" political atmosphere at the United Nations. He said the goal is to forge "a new consensus more in line with the goals and values of many U.N. members, including the United States."

"We are taking the United Nations very, very seriously, which surprises a lot of people up there," the official said. He said it will be the policy of the U.S. delegation "to answer charges against the United States in the form they are given and at the time they are given and to do it throughout."

The official indicated that the U.S. delegation under Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick "could have done a better job of lobbying" U.N. delegates in the pursuit of U.S. interests. He called this "a very labor-intensive effort" and said that "we've kind of fallen down in the lobbying department."

The official said that the actions of many U.N. delegates often do not match the policies of their governments and that the United States has found that its most effective lobbying on U.N. matters is done in foreign capitals, not at U.N. headquarters in New York.

LONDON, Jan. 21 (Agencies) — With 81 tales of crushed ambitions against 22 success stories through, and the victors together with host Spain and holders Argentina put into proper slots, the stage is set for the fireworks beginning June 13.

A total of 103 countries competed in the World Cup Soccer qualifying rounds, seeking places in the 24-nation finals which run through till July 11. During nearly two years of qualifying (there were 305 matches and four walkovers), great and small alike were united in failure. The Netherlands, runners up in 1974 and 1978 could finish only fourth in their European Group while Fiji were beaten 13-0 by New Zealand, the heaviest defeat in World Cup history, as they bowed out.

New Zealand are among five newcomers to the finals, the others being Kuwait, winners of the Asia-Oceania section, African qualifiers Algeria and Cameroun, and Honduras, who with El Salvador won through from the North and Central American and Caribbean section. Reports suggest that Honduras will place a new star on the international footballing stage even if their team performance causes few ripples. Their captain Ramon Maradona is otherwise known as "El Primitivo" and the ruggedness implied in his nickname apparently applies to his robust and highly effective midfield game.

The International Football Federation's technical study group reported after the 16-nation survey that it would be advisable to reduce the number of finalists to a high standard of football were to be maintained. But with other, more powerful pressure groups at large, their view has simply been noted and the 1982 finals will be contested by a record number of countries necessitating a 52-match program compared with 38 four years ago.

The preliminary matches will be held

between June 13, when holders Argentina plays Belgium in the opening fixture in Barcelona, and June 25. Considering the number of teams involved, and all the potential pitfalls and flashpoints, the organizers must be relieved that the qualifying tournament unfolded without any major problems. New Zealand's stubbornness forced the qualifying schedule into extra time but otherwise countries stuck to the timetable.

The absence of diplomatic ties between China and Saudi Arabia meant they met twice in Kuala Lumpur, while Costa Rica refused to travel to troubled El Salvador and conceded the match 2-0. In Africa, Egypt reached the last eight without playing a match after walkovers against Ghana and Libya, while Uganda withdrew from their match against Madagascar.

Violence broke out in Malta where a match against Poland was abandoned when spectators stoned officials and the referee and finesmen for the New Zealand-Kuwait match in Auckland ran a gauntlet of abuse and debris when the visitors won. England's supporters enhanced their reputation for bad behavior before, during and after the match against Switzerland in Basle last May and Spanish officials could have been excused a sigh of apprehension when the English team slipped into the finals. In Basle, the England fans indulged in fighting on the terraces and looting in the streets.

But mostly it was the football that made the news. Former champions West Germany and Brazil reached the finals winning all their qualifying games, the Germans with the extravagant record of 33 goals for and three against.

Peru showed that seasoned skills can be

World Cup pattern kicking into shape

As 81 tales of crushed ambitions and 22 success stories go through



CHANGES HANDS: The Chairman of the Argentina Soccer Federation, Julio Grondona (right) hands over the FIFA World Cup to FIFA President Joao Havelange (center), who in turn gave it to Pablo Porta (left), President of the Spanish Soccer Federation Saturday night.

Bullets strike decisively for fourth straight win

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP) — Now that they've reached level ground, the Washington Bullets hope to start climbing the National Basketball Association Mountain.

The Bullets, who got off to a 4-10 start, evened their record at 19-19 Wednesday night with a 106-95 victory over the Seattle Supersonics. The victory, Washington's fourth straight and sixth in seven games, snapped Seattle's eight-game winning streak.

Greg Ballard put in 29 points, combining with Rick Mahorn for 20 of the Bullets' 28 points in the third quarter when they put the game out of Seattle's reach. Kevin Grevey added 19 and Mahorn had 14. Guss Williams, who sat out the Cleveland game with a sprained ankle, played 34 minutes and led Seattle with 21 points.

Elsewhere, it was San Diego 108, Golden State 99, Los Angeles 132, New Jersey 113, Dallas 109, Milwaukee 104, Philadelphia 115, Portland 110, and Boston 112, Indiana 103.

Clippers 108, Warriors 99: Phil Smith, who finished with 23 points, paced the San Diego victory by scoring seven points in the final 3 1/2 minutes. His two free throws broke a 91-91 tie and sent the Clippers ahead to stay. Bernard King led Golden State with 28 points.

For bad behavior

Gerulaitis fined \$15,000

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP) — Tennis player Vitas Gerulaitis has been fined a record \$15,000 by the Men's International Professional Tennis Council for two major offenses.

The group slapped the American tennis pro with a \$5,000 levy for two incidents during the United States Open last September and \$10,000 for having walked out of the Melbourne indoor final in Australia last October.

Gerulaitis has the right to take the penalties to arbitration and Council Administrator Marshall Happer said he would have no comment until Gerulaitis has decided to pay the fines or appeal. The council acted in Gerulaitis' case during meetings last week in New York and informed Gerulaitis of its decision in a letter to the tennis player and his management firm earlier this week.

Gerulaitis was not available for comment. His \$5,000 fine at the Open was the result of displays of temper during matches with Ivan Lendl and John McEnroe. One time angered with a call, Gerulaitis was charged with intentionally hitting a ball at a lineswoman. The ball bounced into the stands and hit a spectator.

The second incident occurred when Gerulaitis protested a close call and, according to the council's report, threatened the



Vitas Gerulaitis ... having it rough.

umpire, Leon Lipp. The \$10,000 fine was assessed after Gerulaitis had angrily walked off the court in the last set of the Melbourne final with Peter McNamara after protesting what he considered a bad call.

Jaeger too good for Latham

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 21 (AP) — Second-seeded Andrea Jaeger defeated Kate Latham 6-4, 6-2 as the first round of tennis ended Wednesday in the \$150,000 Avon Championships.

In other singles matches, Bettina Bunge needed three sets to defeat Beth Norton 7-5, 3-6, 6-1. Virginia Ruzici of Romania ousted Yvonne Vermaak, South Africa, 6-2, 6-2, and defending champion Sylvia Hanika downed Wendy White 6-4, 7-6.

Anne Smith defeated her doubles partner, Kathy Jordan, by a score of 3-6, 6-2, 6-4, while Wendy Turnbull finished the day program by toppling Betsy Nagelsen, 6-3, 6-2.

In Montreal, Marcela Mesker of the Netherlands upset top-seeded Lucia Romanov of Romania 6-7, 6-2, 6-3 in the first round of a \$40,000 Avon Futures.

Mesker, who was unseeded in the tournament, scored her second consecutive victory over Romanov. She defeated her last week in Newport News, Virginia.

Meanwhile, a quick draw with white in fifth-round action kept Britain's John Nunn at the top of the standings in the Hoogovens Chess Tournament.

The British grandmaster was pitted against Murray Chandler of New Zealand.

Bobby Fischer may return to chess table

TENERIFE, Canary Islands, Jan. 21 (AP) — Former world chess champion Bobby Fischer of America could make a return to the chess table in a match here against a Spanish grandmaster, a Spanish newspaper said Thursday.

The match would be promoted by Santa Cruz de Tenerife Chess Club, which has been in contact with Fischer and which is prepared to put up \$600,000.

The newspaper said the club had links with a multinational company which was keen to rehabilitate the player, now 36, who won the world title from Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union in 1972. Fischer abandoned the title in 1975 when he refused to meet another Soviet, Anatoly Karpov, who has been World Chess champion ever since.

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Meanwhile American John Sadri and Hungarian Balazs Taroczy advanced to the quarterfinal round with victories Wednesday in the World Championship Tennis Tournament of Mexico.

Sadri beat Jose Higueras of Spain, 6-3, 7-6, while Taroczy beat American Rick Meyer 6-2, 6-7, 7-5. In another match, Tomas Szmid of Czechoslovakia downed third-seeded Sandy Mayer of the United States 7-6, 6-2.

Taroczy is the only one of three seeded players to win his first-round match. Second-seeded Peter McNamara of Australia fell to American Tony Giannina in three sets on Tuesday. Top-seeded Jose Luis Clerc of Argentina, opens his title chase Thursday night against Wojciech Fihak of Poland.

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as effective as youthful ones when their venerable team, led by 38-year-old Hector Chumpitaz, eliminated much-trumpeted Uruguay who earlier in the year had won the Gold Cup for past and present world champions. The Soviet Union raised the prospect of a Communist country winning the World Cup for the first time by dominating their group. They have brilliant attackers such as Ramon Shengelia and Oleg Blokhin and a defense that conceded only two goals in eight qualifying games.

Yugoslavia, too, looked an emerging force as they finished ahead of Italy in their group. Scotland qualified for the finals for a third successive time and Belgium won the group in which France and Ireland also finished ahead of the Dutch.

Following are some of the interesting comments made after the first round draw was made Saturday. Giulete Coutinho, one of the party member sent over by the Brazilian Federation, said: "There are no strong and weak groups. We expected it to be hard and the Soviets especially look dangerous but we are confident about qualifying for the second round."

West German manager Jupp Derwall said, "We had luck on our side, even if we do have to face our old enemy Austria again." The Austrians beat West Germany, for the one and only time, in the 1978 World Cup in Argentina, but the Germans beat them twice in their qualifying group for these finals.

Abel Alonso, President of the Chilean Federation, was not dismayed. He said: "The draw was very good for us. West Germany can win the title but we can take other qualifying place from Austria and if we can get to the second round anything can happen."

Czechoslovak coach Jozef Venglos rated France more dangerous than England. "The French have a good team and a first-rate coach in Michel Hidalgo but we have a lot of experience and great staying power, although we must speed up our counter-attacks for Spain."

Carlos Santillana, Real Madrid's international striker, said Groups Three, Four and Six were the most difficult. "As far as we are concerned, everything should depend on the match against Yugoslavia. On paper at least," he said. The Spanish national goalkeeper Luis Arconada agreed that Group six, with Brazil, Scotland and the Soviet Union battling for two qualifying places, was the hardest.

Northern Ireland's captain Martin O'Neill admitted it would not be easy, although he did not completely discard his country's own chances. "We've not beaten Spain in five matches and playing at home they'll be even harder to beat," he said. "Yugoslavia are just as good. I don't know anything about Honduras but they're the sort of team you've got to be wary of," he added.

French captain Michel Platini said from Paris, "With all the postponed matches their clubs have to play, England will hardly be able to prepare for Spain." However, French manager Michel Hidalgo said, "there are three good European sides chasing two qualifying places."

"I'm not overjoyed at playing England in our first match," he said. "We're not always at our best at the beginning of a tournament and despite their recent indifferent performances, we cannot underestimate England. "In six months they could have regained form and refound all their old potential," he added. "Czechoslovakia are always difficult to beat. They stopped us reaching the European Championships finals two years ago," he said.

Only three all-First Division games are on the program. That means if wins occur only three from the top grade could go into the last. The three big games are Manchester City vs. Coventry, Sunderland vs. Liverpool and Tottenham Hotspur vs. Leeds.

Trevor Francis is in form for Manchester City, who should pack enough scoring power to eliminate Coventry. Liverpool has been showing signs of a return to its old form and will be favored to beat Sunderland, which has won only one of its nine home matches in the league.

Ossie Ardiles, who will be released well before the end of the English season to help Argentina in the World Cup, is hoping to help Tottenham toward the English Cup for the second straight year. If Spurs reach the final in May Ardiles will no longer be in the line-up. But his midfield skills could spell downfall for Leeds, who could be without striker Arthur Graham because of injury. Graham is fighting to be fit for the game.

Saturday's possible giantkillers are Third Division battlers Gillingham and Bristol City. Gillingham is at home to West Bromwich and hopes to find a way to stop in-form striker Cyril Regis. Bristol City is host to Aston Villa, last season's English champion.

On paper both games look one-sided enough, but surprises are common in this knockout tournament. West Bromwich and Villa rivals in the Birmingham area, will be relieved to get past an afternoon when heavy mud and a feverish crowd atmosphere could effect results.



RIDING HIGH: West German driver Walter Rohrl pictured at the wheel of his Opel Ascona. The West German together with Christian Geistdorfer led the Monte Carlo Rally Wednesday night but Finn Hannu Mikkola stole the show with his fine skill as he pulled his Audi Quattro up from fourth to second place.

BRIEFS

MAR DEL PLATA, Argentina (AP) — The French yacht *Charles Heidsieck III* arrived at the Atlantic resort city Wednesday and became the fourth vessel to complete the third leg of the Round-The-World yacht race.

LOS ANGELES (AP) — John Carlos, who was dismissed from the U.S. Olympics in 1968 for a black-power demonstration, has been appointed community relations liaison officer for the Los Angeles Olympic organizing committee. Carlos, 36, will help enlist youth and community groups who want to volunteer to help stage the 1984 Olympics.

CANBERRA (AFP) — Australia's Olympic team for the 23rd Olympiad will be sponsored chiefly by the Shell Company of Australia Limited. The Minister for Home Affairs, Michael Hodgman, announcing this said Shell would provide \$210,000 towards the cost of sending a team to the 1984 Olympics.

LOS ANGELES (AFP) — American Arturo Frias will make his first defense of the lightweight title here on Jan. 30, but against Venezuela's Ernesto Espana and not against compatriot Gonzalo Montellano as originally planned. The World Boxing Association said Frias should fight Espana, the official challenger. Montellano is ranked fourth, Espana, who held the title for 15 months up to September, 1980, scored a disputed points win over Frias last May when neither man was champion.



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Chief minister's scandal jolts Mrs. Gandhi

By Sunanda Datta-Ray

object of exposing Antulay is not to expose Antulay — who is he after all? — but to help you assess whether the system has any strength left to deal with hooligans."

His cleansing mission obviously aimed much higher, and the prime minister seemed to view it as such, for she defended tooth and nail a man who had unashamedly exploited the prestige of her name to amass a fortune. As public pressure built up to demand Antulay's removal, Gandhi told critics last month: "What action I should take is my concern or my party's concern and we need not go by the advice of others."

Always an astute operator, the Maharashtra chief minister had already passed the buck by announcing on Sept. 9 that he had sent his letter of resignation to Mrs. Gandhi and that it was up to her to decide whether or not it should be accepted.

Antulay is a unique specimen even in the jungle of Indian politics. His bizarre actions have included ordering the sudden nocturnal demolition of thousands of slum huts in pouring rain, describing

newspapermen as "snakes, scorpions, poison and enemies of the people," and warning that those who admired Westminster-style parliamentary democracy were "Trojan horses" in India.

His most ingenious device, apparently, was to set up seven private trusts when Mrs. Gandhi foisted him on Maharashtra in June 1980, and misuse the state's official machinery to create the impression that these personal ventures were government foundations set up for philanthropic purposes. One of the trusts was named after the prime minister, another after her dead son, Sanjay.

"When rich people come to me (for favors), I point to them bala-a-dozen trusts I have set up," Antulay once boasted. "I tell them that I am working for the poor. I request them to contribute to the trusts."

They responded so handsomely that Antulay is believed to have amassed a fortune of around \$140 million. Indeed, Congress Party leaders are worried that an offended Antulay might be rich enough to buy and sell legislators and upset the careful balance of power in Maharashtra and elsewhere.

The Bombay High Court had to decide, on a writ petition filed by several members of the opposition Janata Party, whether the chief minister had abused his official position in raising these trusts. With Lord Templeton of Britain's Appeal Court sitting beside him, Justice B. Lentini read out the operative passages of a 70-page judgment that found that Antulay had sold cement (which is extremely scarce in India and therefore strictly rationed) to builders and contractors who had made lavish contributions to the trust funds.

"The enthusiasm of the builders, and their associates, friends and relations, in making large donations, often in unusual figures, is heartwarming and bespeaks a generous disposition in the noble cause of cement," remarked the judge.

Several lessons have already been read into the episode. First, Mrs. Gandhi is not quite the impregnable bastion she was thought to be. Second, even India's hamstrung press can still lead a forceful attack and compel the government's surrender. Finally, the law courts remain the most effective guardian of public rights. (ONS)

U.S., W. Germany continue to differ on USSR

By Alfred Grosser

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of their government reasonable, and don't seem to feel any deep solidarity with the Poles who, at any rate, are traditionally scorned.

But it is also true that German politics and public opinion would certainly have a different tone if American politics toward Europe had been or was now different. For example, in matters of nuclear strategy, the Reagan administration constantly gives the impression of uncertainty, if not incoherence. That reinforces those German critics who claim that the United States is both unreliable and dangerous. In addition, they sense an incoherence in American economic sanctions: Reagan wants to seem tougher than President Carter, yet it was Reagan who lifted the grain embargo even though the Soviets hadn't withdrawn their troops from Afghanistan.

Germany is reluctant to embark on any path that might provoke such a conflict. The Christian Democrats are divided by Schmidt's policies toward Poland and the Soviet Union. Some, such as the mayor of Berlin, Richard von Weizsaecker, support Schmidt. Others, for example, the publishers and editors of the largest weekly political publications — *Der Stern* and *Der Spiegel* — take a shocking position of passivity toward Poland, all the while virulently denouncing American policies. Most Germans, it must be said, seem to find the inactivity

not to give priority to their own interests. This is especially so because the United States practices in Europe an egoistic economic and monetary policy which maintains catastrophically high interest rates. The United States would better serve its own interests as well as those of its reluctant allies were it to return to its stance of the 1950s when the idea of economic solidarity was implied by the attention accorded to common, mutually beneficial political transatlantic goals.

Still, West Germany remains a stable regime solidly anchored to the West. But there is incontestably a divergence of ideas: a temptation in Germany to make of international non-intervention a virtue, and a desire to be sheltered from the storms of the superpowers in some peaceful hockwater of the globe. But Germany's political fate, like that of Poland, has always been rooted in its geography. Whether Germany will continue to drift away from America, however, will be determined largely by policies made in Washington. (LAT)

TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Friday Jan. 22nd, the 22nd day of 1982. There are 343 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1515 — Turkish troops take Cairo, Egypt.

1552 — Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, is beheaded in England for treason.

1655 — Oliver Cromwell dissolves British Parliament.

1760 — French are defeated by British under Eyre Coote at Wandewash, India.

1811 — Napoleon Bonaparte annexes Oldenburg and alienates Tsar Alexander of Russia.

1852 — Orleans family is banished from France.

1879 — About 4,000 heavily armed Zulu warriors assault British troops in battle of Rorke's Drift (South Africa) where 139 soldiers repel almost 12 hours of continual attack.

1905 — "Bloody Sunday" in St. Petersburg, Russia, when workers in revolt are fired upon by Imperial Army troops.

1944 — Allied forces begin landings at Anzio, Italy, in World War II.

1966 — In Nigeria, it is disclosed that Prime Minister Abubakar Tafawa Balewa is dead, apparently slain in a coup a week earlier.

1972 — Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway sign treaties to become members of the European Common Market.

1979 — Remote-controlled bomb in Beirut kills Palestinian official Abu Hassan and seven other persons.

1980 — The Soviet Union strips Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov of his state awards and banishes him after accusing him of "subversive work."

Thought for today
Take the world as it is, not as it should be — Anonymous.

Saudi Arabian Press Review

nation in the absence of Arab solidarity and formulation of a joint plan to heal their rifts.

Okaz stressed that Israel has greatly benefited from the split in Arab ranks. It called for strengthening Arab unity, initiating constructive measures to end their rifts, and honoring the commitments to realize their just goals.

Underlining the need for forging equity in Arab relations with the superpowers, the paper advised the Arab states to refrain from concluding ambiguous treaties with the superpowers.

Al-Nadwa welcomed the Arab efforts for reconvening the adjourned Arab summit conference in Fez to discuss the situation in the Middle East in the light of the Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

The paper expressed hope that the deliberations of the upcoming summit will culminate in positive results for unifying Arab ranks and confronting the Zionist entity's aggression in the area.

Al-Jazirah warned the Arabs against the Israeli reinforcements in preparation for a large-scale military attack on the Arab lands. "There is no guarantee as to which Arab land will be Israel's target for a military attack," the paper noted.

It highlighted the Israeli awareness of Arab rifts and the absence of Arab solidarity, "which has resulted in the Zionist entity's exploitation of Arab weaknesses to occupy more Arab lands." (SPA)

The paper deplored the weakening of the Arab

Women in high positions

By Adil Salahi

A main area of difference between men and women in the Islamic system is that which relates to the highest office in the state. According to Islam no woman can be appointed head of the state. Here, again, the Islamic position is not taken arbitrarily. It is based on the differences that exist between the two sexes and the roles they are supposed to play in the life of the society. In his book "The woman: Her position in Islam and in the Law" the late Professor Mustafa Sibai argues the Islamic case very lucidly. The gist of his argument is given here.

Professor Sibai first explains that the Prophet's tradition "Any people who put a woman in charge of their affairs will not prosper" relates only to the highest office in the state. A woman may be appointed as a trustee for a child or a mentally handicapped person. She may also act for a group of people in conducting their affairs and managing their businesses. One Islamic school of thought even allows her to become a judge in certain situations. This restriction is no reflection on the woman's humanity or the position of respect she occupies in every Islamic society. It is based on the Islamic view of how the interests of the society can best be served and the social role of the woman.

In the Islamic system, the head of the state is not a sort of a "constitutional monarch" whose duties are largely ceremonial. He is indeed the effectual leader of the society. He is the brain which sets its course of action. He is the spokesman of the society and he enjoys wide powers with far-reaching effects. He is the person who declares war, commands the army and contracts peace as serves the interests of the nation. The Islamic system is not a dictatorship and the head of the state does

not act alone. He has to consult with the leaders of the community. The decision in all such matters is a collective one. The head of the state is, however, the one who acts upon the decision when taken. He also has casting powers where opinions differ.

The head of the state also gives the speech which precedes the congregational prayers on Friday at the main mosque. He leads the worshippers in prayers and sits for judgment in all sorts of cases, should he find the time necessary for such duties.

All such duties do not fit in well with feminin psychology, particularly those relating to war and commanding the army. Indeed we thank Allah for making women too emotional and too tender to declare wars or be involved in them. Otherwise life would lose much of the affection and compassion generated by women.

The fact that there were in history women who led armies in wars does not alter this situation. Such women were too few to stand comparison with men or to make us disregard the fact that the overwhelming majority of women in all ages and communities are not gifted for such tasks. Even in the most liberal societies, where the emancipation of women is most genuine we have never seen a woman put in charge of the ministry of defense or appointed chief of staff or given the command of army division or battalion.

Again, this is no bad reflection on women or their abilities. Had life been one monotonous type of rough strength it would have been unbearable. It is a symbol of Allah's mercy that He made both man's toughness and strength and the woman's tenderness and affection equally important for a happy human life.

As for leading prayers, it is commonly agreed that worship needs total

concentration and real absorption. These cannot be readily achieved when a woman leads men in prayers, or stands among men to deliver a sermon.

The main reason, however, for restricting the highest position in society to men is that the tasks normally

carried out by the head of the state require a high degree of cool-headedness and resistance to emotions when they clash with the interests of the community. Generally speaking, men are better equipped with such qualities than women.

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answer by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday.

Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

tion of an idea pioneered by the Munich Islamic Center and the Egyptian German scholar, Dr. Nabil Osman. They want to give Islamic children from Arab countries the opportunity to use their mother tongue and practice their religion while living in Europe.

Half of the curriculum is taught in German and the other half Dr. Osman teaches in Arabic. According to school principal

Osman, who himself has lived for twenty years in the Federal Republic of Germany, "Foreign children are only frustrated in German schools. Foreign children have problems with the language, cannot keep up with what is being taught and thus rapidly experience failure. They are required to deny their own cultural background and later on they don't feel at home anywhere."

The Egyptian linguist and teacher would like to avoid these negative consequences through "his" school. The children, who come from Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco and Jordan, benefit from a modern educational strategy and good equipment, including a video playback unit and a slide projector. The children's parents pay only DM 100 a month for tuition at the state-recognized private school, since the major financial burden is borne by the Munich Islamic Center and the state of Bavaria.

Since the school was only opened a few weeks ago, there is only one class and two teachers. The German primary school teacher Elke Wacker teaches German, art and music. Dr. Osman teaches Arabic. He adds, "mathematics and homeland studies are taught half in German and half in Arabic." Today the school is still an experiment, but Dr. Osman and his German colleague believe that the idea will be successful.

In addition to the "normal" German curriculum in the first year of school, the boys and girls are to learn the basics of the Arabic alphabet and more about their homelands. Many school books in Arabic are a problem since they are often unsuitable for use abroad. Of course the students are also taught religion, in two of 26 hours of instruction per week. According to the 47-year-old school principal, "I myself am a devout Muslim, but I believe that religion should be a help for the soul and not for politics."

For the Chinese version of the shakedown, read, "Plucking feathers from a wild goose."

For the payoff, read, "Invite guests, send gifts."

For being well-placed to grease the wheels, read, "When you build your house near the water, you get a clear view of the moon."

Although corruption has bedeviled the world's oldest bureaucracy for centuries, it only recently became a subject for public debate when China's current leaders, intent on revitalizing the Communist Party, pledged to uproot and punish crooked officials.

The timber scandal in south China is just one of numerous corrupt schemes exposed by such an unlikely investigative vehicle as the party newspaper *People's Daily*, which occasionally sheds its role of party cheerleader and acts like the proverbial hatchet man.

Some recent examples in *People's Daily* and other official Chinese publications include disclosures that:

— Officials operating a business in the northeastern city of Harbin evaded \$300,000 in government taxes last year, parceling out the proceeds for lavish banquets and worker bonuses.

— A commune leader in the coastal province of Jiangsu conspired with the captain of an oil tanker to steal 1,816 tons of crude oil from the vessel, sell it on the black market and then share the profits with the crew.

— Communist officials in the southwestern province of Yunnan handed out 580,000 cartons of top-grade cigarettes to their relatives during a four-month period last year while the rest of the regime was left with low-quality tobacco.

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BERMUDA ATTRACTIONS: Midway along the island's south shore, left, is Bermuda's most famous beach at Horseshoe Bay with crystal clear, azure waters and coral-tinted sands. Right, a buggy-ride is a leisurely way to tour blossom-lined lanes on the outskirts of Hamilton.

Bermuda comes out of hibernation, shows new life with unspoiled beaches, sport, historical sites

By Michael Carlton

ST. GEORGE. Bermuda (LAT) — Hamilton, Bermuda's capital city, was once as important to this tiny island nation as a piece of swamp land on the borders of Virginia and Maryland was to the fledgling United States. But just as Washington D.C. rose to become the graceful city it is today, Hamilton soon blossomed and is now the center of commerce, population and tourism in Bermuda.

When a struggling band of Englishmen on their way to Jamestown shipwrecked, in 1609, on this piece of coral rock 600 miles off the coast of the Carolinas, they chose St. George, not Hamilton, as their haven. A peaceful harbor protected their fragile ship and their little thatched-roof houses as they rode out the gales of the Atlantic and prepared for the continued voyage to Virginia.

Two years later, in 1612, the English returned to St. George to officially establish this "New World" colony, a nation that still thrives as part of the dwindling colonial empire of mother England.

October is the best month to visit

By Michael Carlton

When to go — Although Bermuda is often confused with the Caribbean Islands, it is hundreds of miles north, about 600 miles off Cape Hatteras, N.C. The Gulf Stream does warm the island, but it can be wet and cold in January, February and March. These three months often have temperatures in the 50s and 60s — ideal for golf and tennis, but useless for sunbathing. The summer is Bermuda's high season, with temperatures in the mid-80s. Locals think October is the best month, with warm temperatures, almost no rain and fewer tourists.

How to go — Several major airlines serve Bermuda. Several cruise lines call on Bermuda. Home's Line's new ship *Atlantic* will arrive in Hamilton on her Maiden voyage April 19 and will call each week her sister ship, *Oceanic*, will also call weekly. A number of other ships, ranging from the *Qe2* to Royal Caribbean Lines *Sun Viking*, will also make periodic sailings to Bermuda during the spring and summer.

What to wear — Unlike the Caribbean

St. George was the first capital of this 21-square-mile island. On its banks two forts bristled with heavy cannon, protecting a grand blue-water harbor, where English ships tied up after crossing an often-stormy Atlantic in the middle of the winter.

But gradually Bermudians and Englishmen tired of traveling from the many Bermuda Islands to this handsome town at the east end of the fishhook-shaped colony. The major islands that comprise Bermuda were not connected by bridges until much later, so travel was by boat only — a rugged ordeal when the Atlantic was nasty. So in 1815 the government decreed that Hamilton, located in the center of the colony, not St. George, be the capital.

For nearly 160 years afterward St. George nestled in the midst of its hibiscus-covered hills, changing little, doing little. While Hamilton and its suburbs blossomed to over 12,000 residents by 1980. St. George grew to barely 4,500. Seemingly forgotten, the good and ancient capital of the Bermuda Islands, the second oldest English city in the New World, went into hibernation.

Today, for the first time in a century and a half, the old town is showing new life. An optimism has taken hold — St. George is beginning to appeal to more tourists.

As the present meets the past, several changes are bringing prosperity to St. George: a magnificent new Loews Hotel is being readied in the shell of the old Holiday Inn, a multi-million-dollar time-sharing project (Bermuda's first) is springing up overlooking the harbor, two new restaurants have opened, an 18-hole Robert Trent Jones golf course is being built, a waterfront mall has lured some of the finest of Bermuda's storekeepers, the recreation of the *Deliverance*, the boat that rescued the Jamestown survivors, is being updated and refurbished — there is life in the old town at last.

Despite this new development, the past thrives, thanks partly to the strict zoning codes of the island and partly to the stubborness of the St. Georgians, citizens who are determined to have progress, but not at the cost of ruining the great historical heritage of their city.

In today's St. George you can have lunch at

than Bermuda banana fritters.

What to buy — Bermuda is not the haven for bargains it once was. About the only things that are good buys are crystal (about 20 percent less than the U.S.) English China (20 percent) and Scottish woolens (Shetland sweaters for as little as \$12).

How to get around — No rental cars are available in Bermuda, so you have to rent a motorbike (about \$11 a day) or a pedal bike (about \$5), take a bus (\$1 for most trips) or a cab (expensive). The ferry ride between Hamilton and Somerset is not only inexpensive (\$2) but provides you with the best view of Bermuda, the one from the water.

What to do — Historic sightseeing is the big draw in St. George, in other areas of the island the south shore beaches are among the finest beaches in the world, long reaching strands of pink sand that are soft and clean. Bermuda has nine golf courses. Tennis is available nearly everywhere, and squash has a number of devotees. For spectators, soccer is played in winter and cricket in summer. The fishing in Bermuda can be spectacular, with great catches of tuna, wahoo and amberjack frequent, and marlin infrequent.

a sleek new restaurant like the carriage house and then stroll through the centuries visiting old town landmarks. You can have dinner in a restaurant only six months old, a restaurant set deep in the bowels of a 17th Century English fort. Shades of old and new — a sleek sports car parked beside a 300-year-old home — make St. George a fascinating town to explore. And it is small enough for you to walk the twisting, quaintly named lanes — Featherbed Alley, Old Maids Lane, Petticoat Lane — in a few hours.

While all the other tourists and cruise-ship passengers are marching shoulder-to-shoulder on Hamilton's front street, crowding the stores and the restaurants, maneuvering their cycles in the traffic-clogged streets, you might be better off staying in St. George, buying your goods in branches of the same stores — Tringhams, Smith's, Bluck's, Cooper's, Gosling's — that line Hamilton's shopping arcades, steering your cycle in light traffic (St. George doesn't even have a stop light) and absorbing some of the rich historical heritage of the colony.

There is more history in a few square blocks of St. George than you will find in the rest of Bermuda combined. It is just a short walk to the King's Square, the center of the village and the place where, each April, the governor receives one peppercorn from the village elders as yearly rent for the 1620 state house, Bermuda's oldest building. The ceremony, the most elaborate in the islands, takes one back to the days the first tiny ship, the *Deliverance*, was built in Bermuda to take survivors of that 1609 shipwreck to the Virginia colony. A replica of the ship is close by King's Square and is worth visiting for \$1, if only to marvel at the size of the vessel that helped begin the settlement of the New World.

Also near the Square are a number of other historic attractions: Tucker House, once home to Bermuda's most prominent family and now a Bermuda national trust house filled with Bermudian antiques and featuring a room dedicated to Joseph Hayne Rainey, a black who escaped South Carolina during the Civil War, became a harber in St. George and eventually returned to the United States to become the first black member of the House of Representatives. Featherbed Alley Print Shop with its replica of a centuries-old printing plant, the St. George Historical Society building with its collection of cedar furniture. It is near this building, in Somers Garden, that the heart of Sir George Somers is buried.

those forced to endure the stress.

"Depression," Locke told those attending the symposium, "is one personality trait that seems to statistically hold up when linked to the later development of cancer," or the progression of the disease in those who already have it.

In one major study, a large number of patients with similar cancers were given various psychological tests at the time of their diagnosis. The patients were then divided into "optimistic" and "pessimistic" groups. The optimists had faith, confidence in their recovery, a sense of denial, an absence of anxiety, an absence of depression and were fighters.

The patients in other group had feelings of helplessness, hopelessness, a lack of assertiveness, were considered overly cooperative with their physicians and were angry, but were unable to assert their anger.

When the survival rates of the two groups were compared, Locke said, the researchers found that the fighters, those who believed they would live, definitely survived their disease longer than those who gave up. Mind indeed seemed to hold some inexplicable sway over matter.

While Locke finds these and other studies extremely encouraging, he points out that "by far the largest contributor to the fight against cancer that comes from the behavioral" area is the avoidance of risk. A positive mental attitude seems to be impor-

tant, but giving up smoking is even more important.

Rene Dubos, professor emeritus of environmental medicine at Rockefeller University and one of the world's leading medical philosophers, says he has come to believe that mental attitude plays a part in longevity.

There are now some 13,000 centenarians alive who have proof that they are, indeed, 100 or more years old. Obviously, Dubos points out, because these persons were already at least 40 years old by the 1920s, and came from various cultures, medical science can claim little credit for their long lives. Therefore, he says, "all these people have attributes that make them able to meet the stresses of life, both the physical stresses and the psychosocial stresses."

One might assume that their longevity has to do with lifestyle, but the lifestyle of these 13,000 individuals is extremely varied. What then, keeps them going?

"When I think of all the centenarians I have known, or those I have read about," said Dubos, who is himself a very active 81, "they have a common attribute: They have a tremendous drive. They all have a tremendous eagerness to drive into the future."

To live a long life, Dubos said, "you have to desire to live long." And perhaps, after years of studies, scientists will finally come to the conclusion that one of the keys to good health and long life is the desire to be healthy and the desire to live.

Links seen between mental and biological ills

By B.D. Cole

SANTA TERESA. Calif. — A few short decades ago, the mind and body were still considered effectively independent entities, and while it was widely recognized that certain physical illnesses could affect the mind, the mind was believed to have little effect on the health of the body.

Recently, however, all that has begun to change. Researchers have started to unlock the secrets of the diseased mind and have discovered that some major mental illnesses, such as depression and schizophrenia, have biological components. And, at the same time, physicians are coming to understand that some physical illnesses may have major psychological components.

"Even in psychosomatic medicine, the focus has been on disease," rather than on the psychological factors causing the disease, says Dr. David Sobel, chief of preventive medicine for the Kaiser Permanente Medical Center, in Santa Teresa, Calif.

But being sick, he points out, involves two factors — disease and illness. A disease, in this framework, is a physical dysfunction. An illness, on the other hand, is the personal perception of that dysfunction.

In other words, "illness is what you have on the way to the doctor," Sobel told a recent symposium, on the links between the mind and body. "A disease is what you have on the way home. Illness is a subjective description

Caribbean master plan fights ocean pollution

By Thomas Land

Promoted by specialist organizations of the U.N., the discussions leading to such regional strategies have frequently brought together hostile neighbors in search of a cooperative solution to common problems.

Agreement for the protection of their common sea and coastal areas bidding together such unlikely partners as Haiti, Cuba and the United States is in itself a great achievement. The practical value is to be measured in the long-term.

Consider oil pollution. There are more than 70 oil refineries in the area. Their numbers are likely to grow with the expansion of offshore exploration. The development of transhipment terminals (transferring cargoes from very large tankers to smaller ones serving the North American continent) increases the risk of spillage.

So far, few countries in the region have spill contingency arrangements or possess sufficient technology to treat oil pollution or trace its origins. Only a few realize that detection equipment is available to identify offending vessels. The new Caribbean master plan includes provision for mutual assistance to develop regional capabilities and to monitor and prevent pollution.

On a broader front, the U.N. World Health Organization in Geneva and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission in London have come together in a series of cooperative scientific projects concerned with the marine environment.

The United Nations present regional sea programs are therefore a limited response to the global issue of marine pollution. They are also very inexpensive. The entire Caribbean program, for example, will cost only \$8.2 million over three years.

New use for sample collectors

By a Science Correspondent

LONDON. — A machine originally designed as a tool for unmanned exploration of planets, could be useful on planet Earth.

An automatic sample collector machine developed for the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas, may soon be employed for agriculture and geological surveys.

The device can take a core sample from any



OVERCROWDED: As stated in this "No swimming" sign, visitors to Homosassa Springs, Florida are encouraged not to take a swim in the local waters. The obvious reason is because of the abundance of alligator residents who want to keep the beaches to themselves.

School should be viewed as a challenge

Proper attitudes overcome learning problems

By Jean Grant

AL KHOBAR — "Learning is not joyful. It is scary. It threatens your self-concept to the very core. Learning is painful."

This is how Mary Eileen Shehadeh, elementary counselor at Dihazan Academy recently introduced the subject of children's learning problems to an audience of over 100 at the University of Petroleum and Minerals Women's Group.

Shehadeh, who aims to "help children learn as best as they can, and to be as happy as they can while learning," was speaking on the subject of "Helping Your Child Feel Success at School and Home."

"Learning," explained Shehadeh, "only becomes fun if we can remember the joy of mastering a new skill in earlier challenges." Such former experiences of success, she believes, will give the child the courage needed to forge ahead in the difficult world of school.

What makes school so hard? For one thing, there is no escape from it. At school every moment of the day the child is surrounded by people. Unlike his father he cannot go to his office and close the door. Unlike his mother he can't leave the coffee klatch for the peace of home. He must deal with all the subtle strains and pressures until deliverance comes with the last school bell of the day.

Recognizing the ability of youngsters to cope in school spurs Shehadeh's admiration for these little ones. "They are strong, positive and resilient."

Every mother wants to help her child succeed in school. But how? The answer Shehadeh suggests is to provide opportunities for success at home. Although it means inconvenience for the mother, let the child do whatever he can by himself. This might mean waiting for your 4-year-old to get the key in the lock to open the front door while you faint from the weight of groceries in both arms. But when at last he succeeds, he can say, "Sure glad I was here to open the door for you Mom!"

"Homes come in all kinds," said Shehadeh.

The last homes for children are not those which are furniture display rooms or museums or even those which are always ready for visitors. The best homes for children are those which Shehadeh calls "laboratories". In such homes the child stockpiles experiences that will help him in school and the world.

In such a laboratory-home, the mother will mount a mirror horizontally alongside her baby's crib so that he can see himself wriggling his toes, sneezing, yawning, and smiling. This will help develop his self-concept.

For the older child, there will be a world map taped at eye level next to his bed. A map of the solar system may be cut out, labeled and attached to the bedroom ceiling. There will be the child's own storage area with magnet, carpenter's measures, markers, stapler, tape and all the bits of junk needed for him to build his own dream projects.

Expensive toys are not as creative as what you can find around the house. In the bathtub, the child can discover that 16 cups equals a gallon or that two half-liters equal a whole liter. Just give him containers to fill and play with. A battery, a paper clip and a light bulb with the question, "Can you make it light up?" will spark the child's curiosity about the workings of our technological world.

Cooking is another scientific pursuit for the young. When he is three years old, a child can help his mother in the kitchen, scraping bowls, getting out the measuring cups, and putting the beaters in the mixer. By the time



SEVEN-YEAR-OLDS: During class a point is pondered by, left to right, Maja Neumann from Sweden; Kumiko Tsuji and Shigeo

Sasaki from Japan; Jenny Dietrich from Switzerland; and Tarek Alai Saadeh from Jordan.

be seven, the child will no longer be content to be the helper. The wise parent occasionally takes on this role and lets the youngster run the show.

"By seven the child can read the directions on a box of cake mix, and with minimal assistance produce a finished product. Your kitchen won't be fit for anyone to see," warns Shehadeh, "but think of the opportunity for success you have given your child."

Cooking gives practice in reading comprehension, organizing skills (in assembling the ingredients), following directions, sequencing, and the measuring skills so necessary for math. If you ask your son to jump up on the cabinet counter top to reach for the cooking oil, he'll get practice in large muscle coordination; if you let him crack the egg, you'll help him develop his small muscle coordination. As the counselor ticks off the list of skills used in baking a cake, it sounds like a school syllabus...

"School," claims Shehadeh, "is a second-rate simulation of such an experience. School can't begin to compete with you if you allow your home to be your child's learning laboratory."

No matter how well they have prepared a child at home, the day he sets off for school with his "bright morning face" for the very first time, his parents worry. However, they frequently don't know how best to communicate with their child's teacher.

A simple "How is Fouad doing?" may not elicit the detailed answer they need. "Since I have been a teacher and a counselor for the past 15 years, often thoughts or insights come

to my mind," said Shehadeh. "And I say to myself, 'I wish I could let parents know what school really is, and what's important and what's not.'"

One important way a parent can help a child is to ensure he gets enough sleep, which means at least 10 hours a night. While admitting that it is hard to get children to bed on time (and she speaks from experience, having two children herself), Shehadeh insists it's your job as his protector to manipulate the environment so as to get your child peacefully in bed on time.

She recommends that parent and child decide on a suitable bedtime together. Then the parent can gear the evening down progressively so the child is relaxed and ready for bed. A bath, a story, and a quiet talk about the day with mother and father are rituals that can prepare a youngster to go to bed happily.

Another of her recommendations is to communicate with your child's teacher. "You wouldn't dream of sending little Tarek to visit Aunt Fatima for a week without being sure to tell her about his special needs and idiosyncrasies. Why not do the same for your child at school? We at school have your child more hours of the day than you at home do."

Notes to the teacher can tell her that Mary has been up late the night before, that Joe's family has received sad news, that Ramsay insists on wearing the same purple shorts and T-shirt every day.

It's a myth that childhood is carefree. A second grade class of seven and eight-year-

old children told Shehadeh about their worries:

"I worry about Iran dropping a bomb on us."

"I worry about coming home from school and finding no one in the house."

"I worry that Daddy might not come home when he goes away on business trips."

"I worry about the bus leaving without me and I can't get home," Shehadeh urges mothers to encourage their offspring to talk about their worries, to hear them to listen to them. We've all heard the slogan "it is the quality, not the quantity of mothering that counts," but Shehadeh reminds us that "availability is a quality of mothering."

Warming that "it is easy to spot the children at school who are confused about being in Saudi Arabia," the counselor urges parents to include their children in family plans. The girl who knows her stay in Saudi Arabia "really counts," will take school work seriously. It will also give her a sense of security if her parents talk about the benefits of living and working in Saudi Arabia. "Don't mark a future date when we go back home for the time when all good things will happen," suggests the counselor. "Convey a live-fully-right-now attitude."

Shehadeh recommends that mothers search out family activities as they would new recipes — by skimming books and community resources. "Creative mothering takes the same amount of forethought that planning a dinner party requires, only if goes on and on. But the extras you do really pay off, and you truly make the difference for your child," assured Shehadeh.

Are women less deadly than men?

U.S. Army reconsiders its female recruitment

By John Keegan

WEST POINT (ONS) — Something odd about the sit of the cap, isn't he the wrong shape for a West Pointer? Too narrow in the shoulders, short in the leg...? Oh, stupid, of course: The Johnny-come-lately to class, going down the corridor in the Academic Building isn't a Johnnie but a Jane.

The U.S. Military Academy has been integrated since 1976, 10 percent of the cadets are now women and she is one of them. But they are *cadets*. Which means that the uniform they wear is West Point uniform. No cravats or tricornes here. The girl on her way to class is in peaked cap, trousers, lace-ups. This afternoon she will be marching in the Long Gray Line, her cross-your-heart cross-belts supporting bayonet and pouch. Tomorrow, on field training, she will have swapped her ceremonial rifle for an Armalite and have live ammunition in the magazine.

But she may be pondering her future. For the U.S. Army, integrated since 1978, halted female recruitment this August and is reconsidering the role it allows women. Integration, which dissolved the separate Women's Army Corps, opened all but 28 of the Army's 345 specialization to women. They became — still are — jumpmasters and helicopter pilots, and women officers moved across to command men in any unit not destined to close combat. Some of the women, supported by some of the men, have been campaigning to get the combat restriction lifted. Now it seems they may have to fight to hold the ground won.

The army integrated for a number of reasons. One was deference to the women's movement, promised total integration by the Equal Rights Amendment of 1972. Another was the abolition of conscription, which threatened a shortage of suitable male recruits, to be made good by enlisting more women. A third was administrative: WACs, though posted to male units, were subject to discipline only by their own WAC officers, a vexatious anomaly. The army foresaw that the process of integration would eventually meet a wall of opposition to the idea of women in combat, so it decided to procrastinate.

Women's Combat Doubtful

In the event, it was left off the hook by the state's delay in ratifying the amendment.

Legends apart, women fighters in any significant number. In the most primitive warfare we can observe among the few Stone Age tribes still left in the world, women are removed from combat as far as possible, because the whole point of the raiding and ambushing in which such warfare chiefly consists is to steal them from the enemy.

There have never been, Amazonian legends apart, women fighters in any significant number. In the most primitive warfare we can observe among the few Stone Age tribes still left in the world, women are removed from combat as far as possible, because the whole point of the raiding and ambushing in which such warfare chiefly consists is to steal them from the enemy.

Women appear at the ritual and generally bloodless battles which periodically punctuate tribal conflict, but only to applaud and encourage. Heartening, enjoyable and probably necessary to the warriors though it is, the

army hopes to have laid the ground for a court judgment which will now keep her out, probably on a social principle — that a majority of the people does not want women to bear arms.

What seems certain is that a majority in the army does not. Women are not strong enough, the argument goes. Infantry soldiers must carry equipment equal to a quarter of their body weight for long periods, which women cannot do. Gunners and tank crews must lift shells weighing 50 pounds to shoulder height, sometimes quickly and continuously, which few women can do. Some can, but their capability is erratic.

Comradeship or the "buddy system" is also at stake. Whatever the name, it describes a mixture of affection, dependence and desire to preserve face which men cannot mobilize toward women — or so soldiers say. They cannot risk the dependence because they have no experience of how far women can be trusted to sustain the terror and hardship of course.

Women Historically Fighters

So the arguments run. Their value, the physical one apart, is difficult to assess. But they demand assessment, because in other societies and at other times, spokewomen insist, women found their place in armies and if modern Western armies will not have them, it is for weak and selfish reasons.

There were women warriors among the Viet Cong, they say, which is true: women partisans in Stalin's and Tito's armies; famous women soldiers in the armies of the past. Some were celebrated, like Joan of Arc or the Maid of Saragossa, who manned a siege gun on the walls of her city against the French. Some were humbler, but soldierly all the same.

Womanpower Fills A Gap

The flood had another effect which drew women nearer to the heart of armies. Losses eroded the manpower pool which supplied replacements, and in Britain, though initially in no other country, womanpower was enlisted to make good the shortfall. Women were already more widely employed in industry in Britain than anywhere else. Early in the war they began to take on traditionally male civilian work. In 1917 they were invited to join the army via the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. Its role was frankly to release men

from menial tasks to the front line, by 1918, it had freed 40,000. Air and naval equivalents released smaller numbers.

Strength A Factor

The professional armies of modern times have, until very recently, tried to keep their armies all male and the males celibate: Male because fighting with sword, lance and even musket required a muscular strength women do not have. Celibate because dependent women were an unnecessary financial burden. Paid armies are enormously expensive and the cost of supporting wives and children was one that states would not, and generally could not, meet.

It is as nurses, of course, that women first found a permanent and respected place in modern armies. Every British schoolgirl knows that that was the achievement of Florence Nightingale, which is more or less true, but she may not know how slowly the achievement was fulfilled. Military officials often questioned nurses' moral character, and when that prejudice was extinguished, there remained the difficulty of what authority they should be given. Generals remembered the authority Miss Nightingale had wielded, and shuddered. In consequence, women were slow to invade British medicine, and not only in Britain. The British Army Nursing Service was not established until 1881, the American not until 1901.

World War I changed most of that. One of its remotest causes was an enthusiasm for things military which had touched women as well as men. One manifestation had been the raising of voluntary nursing services — in Britain the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry and the Voluntary Aid Detachments. They were quickly joined by numerous others, fired by patriotism or anxious to be in the swim. Whatever their motives, the enormous flood of casualties made work for all.

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from menial tasks to the front line, by 1918, it had freed 40,000. Air and naval equivalents released smaller numbers.

Perhahs to this man, go, and he goeth... " Perhaps to his death. Very few human beings possess either the will or the desire to make others lay down their lives. The combination of qualities required seems to be given to a minority of males alone. The world being what it is, some must possess it. It will be a different world when all men have become as unwarlike as women almost always have been.

'Fat cell' location determines how easily weight loss will occur

WASHINGTON (WP) — Women who are fat below the waist, primarily around the hips, have the most trouble dieting, through no fault of their own. Women who are fat primarily from the waist up are the most successful dieters. And they should diet, since they have a high risk of diabetes.

These new findings were announced recently by the Medical College of Wisconsin.

Dr. Ahmad Kisselbach surveyed 15,000 women throughout the United States and Canada, then made a detailed study of 52 women at Milwaukee County Hospital's General Clinical Research Center, a research ward supported by the National Institutes of Health.

The studies showed how, and apparently why, some women lose weight easier than others.

Also, he said, "these studies show there is a large group of women, the upper-body obese, who should be watched for diabetes, and given every help possible so they can diet. This can lower the risk of diabetes, also of high blood pressure and heart disease."

The first hint of a link between diabetes and body shape — or, more accurately, the location of body fat — came from Dr. Jean Vague in the 1970s. He noted that diabetes seemed to occur more often among obese women whose fat was mainly concentrated in the upper body.

Kisselbach surveyed 15,000 obese women enrolled in Tops (take off pounds sensibly) clubs. He found the same pattern.

"About 25 percent were upper-body obese," with excess weight around the waist, bust, neck and arms, "about 25 percent, lower-body obese," with excess weight around hips, buttocks and thighs, he reported. "Fifty percent fell in between, though tending about half and half to be more one way than the other."

He and colleagues then studied 25 upper-body and 18 lower-body obese women and

nine of normal weight. The women with upper-body obesity tended to have high levels of insulin, glucose and fatty acids, levels that often precede outright symptoms of diabetes.

The women with lower-body obesity had no such signs but they often have other problems, especially joint degeneration and arthritis.

When dieting, the upper-body obese readily lose body fat, apparently, says Kisselbach, because they have larger-than-normal fat cells that could be reduced in size by dieting.

The lower-body obese tended to lose fluid and muscle tissue and some fat from large fat cells in their upper body. But the fat cells in their lower body, which are normal-sized but closely packed, remained largely intact.

"It's much easier to shrink a fat cell than kill it," Kisselbach explained.

"It's very frustrating for these lower-body obese women," he added. They may diet for months, only to look, from the waist down, as though the diet never started."

Persistent dieting may even harm them, he added, since they may lose muscle tissue, including heart muscle, while keeping their stubborn fat. Or they may become so frustrated that they abandon all dieting.

Overweight men, like upper-body obese women, tend to have extra-large rather than closely packed normal fat cells, though men tend to concentrate their weight around their middles for the typical "pot belly."

Male hormones seem to be part of the picture for both men and women. Both sexes normally have both male and female hormones. But women who are upper-body obese have more male hormones than women with heavy bottoms, while the heavy-bottomed women have more female hormones than expected.

"Strong hormonal influences," perhaps genetic in origin, seem to be at work, Kisselbach believes.

Top N.Y. fashion model successful in 50s, 80s

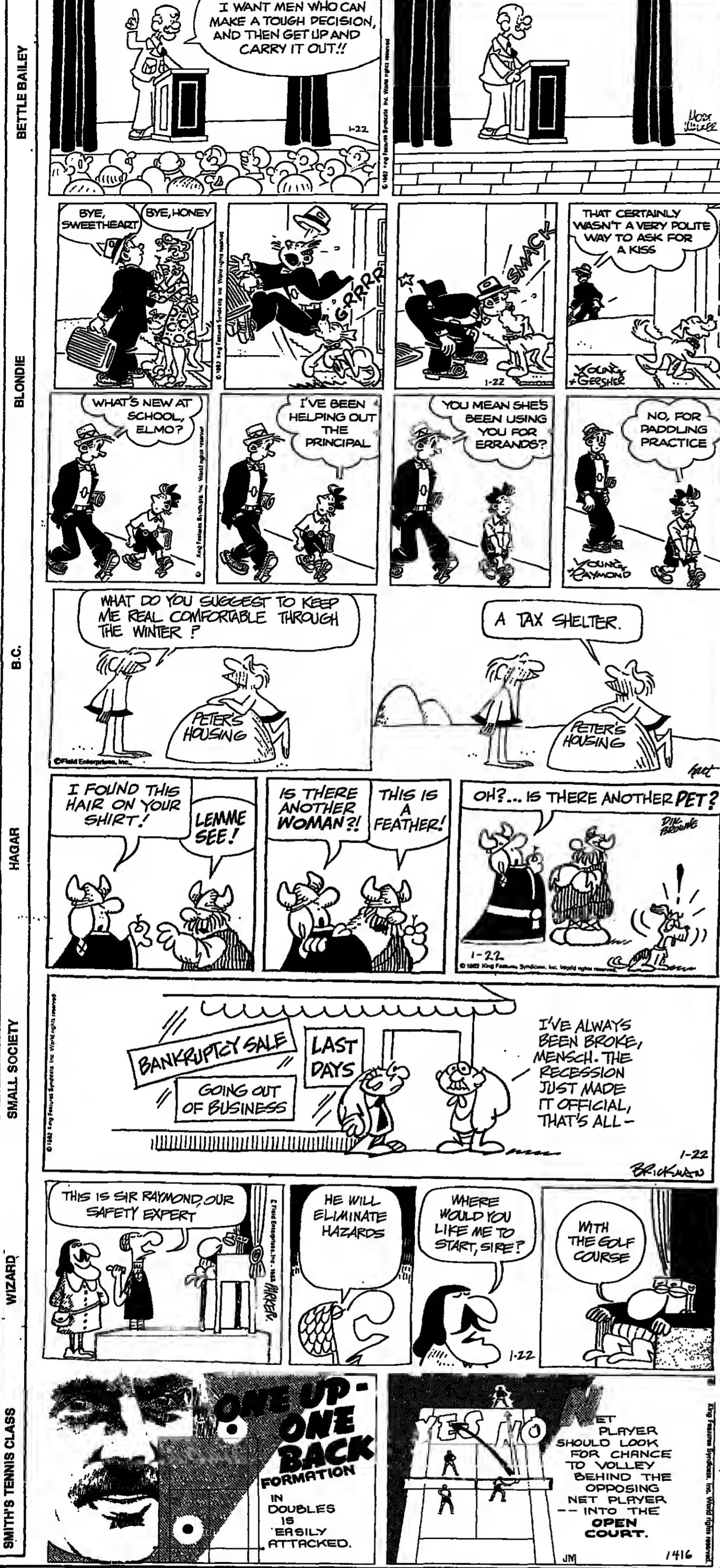
By Jeanne Maglaty

son, Bobby, joined her during a recent interview.

When she posed for a newspaper photographer, Patty reassured her mother that her hair and hands looked all right. As she was answering questions, Joseph came from another room when she called to help. Bobby pointed out his favorite photograph of his mother, which hangs in the basement rec room. The picture shows a young, spirited, beautiful woman seated in a passenger seat on a bicycle with her knees to her chest and her hair blowing in the wind. The photo hangs in the basement, Bobby explained, because his mother doesn't like it.

Since the '50s, the "look" for models has changed from lovely, formal, almost unreal, girls to gregarious gymnasts with clownish expressions to girl-women. Miss Marcuson — goddess-like in the '50s — will now appear within the bounds of propriety for her age, no doubt taking on the appearance of an elegant grandmother, sophisticated hostess or successful corporate executive.

She appeared in the Nov. 10 issue of *Working Woman* magazine in an editorial layout on makeup tips for older women. For Avon International, she did a catalog cover to appear in South



Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1982



ly on the job. Consider accepting the kind of work that you can do at home.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)

Attend to the affairs of children, then make plans for an evening of relaxation. Creative activities and romance are favored.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)

Save time for pleasurable activities with the family. Entertaining guests at home is also a possibility. Finances improve.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)

This is a fine time to catch up on minor details that you've been putting off. Good news makes for a happy frame of mind.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

Some quiet get-togethers with friends are on your agenda. An invitation to travel is possible. Your optimism attracts benefits.

Buying and selling are favored. Be on the lookout for bargains. Investigate out-of-the-way shops. You're on top of things!

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)

Buy some accessories for your wardrobe. Be sure to look your best, since important invitations may come now. Socialize with friends.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)

The accent is on confidentiality and tying up loose ends. Self-examination leads to new insights. The late evening brings good luck.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

Some quiet get-togethers with friends are on your agenda. An invitation to travel is possible. Your optimism attracts benefits.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

Friends give your career a helpful boost. Evening hours will bring you the chance of financial gain and improved circumstances.

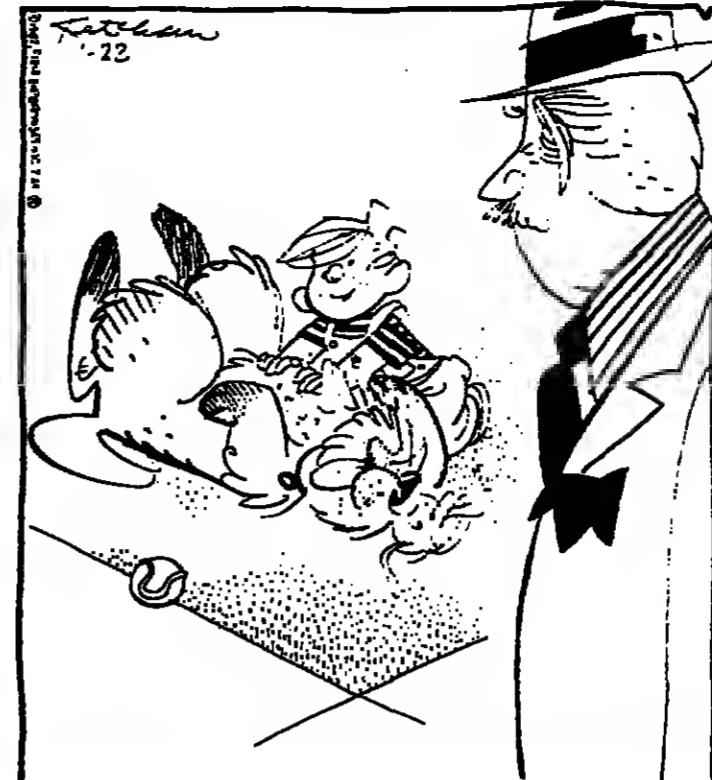
TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)

Consult with advisers about important career developments. On the pleasure front, this is a good time to plan for a vacation or visit.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20)

Be willing to utilize the assistance of others, especially.

DENNIS the MENACE



"I'M NOT SURE WHAT BREED HE IS. I THINK MAYBE HE'S ALL THE BEST KINDS ROLLED UP INTO ONE DOG!"

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS
 1 Hurt
 5 Spellbinder
 11 TV's Norman
 12 Innate
 13 Volcanic spew
 14 Set at intervals
 15 At reduced prices
 16 Engrossed
 17 Strain
 18 — knat
 19 Grease the hand
 20 Seafood sauce
 21 Conflagration
 22 Nutriment
 23 "Swedish Nightingale"
 24 He directed "Hud"
 25 Twinge
 26 Mild expletive
 27 Angel (Fr.)
 28 Declare
 31 Colorado Indian
 32 Give it a whirl
 33 Manhandle
 34 Separated
 35 Starting point
 37 Isolate
 38 Different
 39 Pounding noise

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20 Wrongly
 21 Chinese civet
 23 City in Florida
 24 Optimistic
 25 "The Prince and the —"
 26 Famous American soprano
 36 Exclamation

37 Isolate

38 Different

39 Pounding noise

1-22

arab news Calendar

TV Programs

SAUDI ARABIA

Bahrain Channel 55

10:00 Quran 10:00 Man Called Stone

10:30 Religious Program 10:30 World News

11:00 Children's Series 11:00 Kung Fu

11:30 Children's Series 11:30 Chinese

12:00 Religious Program 12:00 News

12:30 Children's Series 12:30 Children's

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To cut trade imbalance**EEC to tighten screw on Japan**

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21, (R) — A team of senior European Common Market officials will travel to Tokyo next week, aiming to keep up the pressure for real improvements in Western Europe's trade balance with Japan.

The delegation will be led by the EEC commission's chief trade negotiator, Director-General for External Relations Sir Roy Denman. The talks are due to last from January 25 to 29 in the framework of regular twice-yearly trade consultations, and EEC officials said they would be pressing Japan for further action to improve access to Japanese markets for European goods.

Japan ran a \$10.3 billion trade surplus with the European Economic Community (EEC) last year, up from \$9.3 billion in 1980, and this widening trade gap has caused major concern for EEC governments. Last December, the EEC sent Japan a list of requests for measures to open up the Japanese market, including tariff cuts and the abolition of much-criticized non-tariff barriers.

Japan responded by announcing accelerated reductions in import tariffs on a range of more than 1,600 items. But this was not enough to satisfy the EEC Commission, which calculated the average effect of these tariff cuts — due anyway between now and

1984 — as a little less than one percent. After trade talks with Japan's western partners in Florida last weekend, the Japanese minister for trade and industry, Shintaro Abe, pledged drastic action before the end of January to reduce non-tariff barriers.

These include such practices as applying stringent technical specifications for household electrical goods, even though these do not necessarily ensure any greater degree of safety for the user. The EEC commission, in a document sent to the Japanese government last month, listed a whole series of measures it would like taken to ease access for European goods to Japanese markets.

The list asked for cuts in import tariffs on such goods as whisky, gin, jams and biscuits, moves to streamline Japan's import and marketing systems, and continued restraint on exports to the EEC of sensitive items such as cars, color television sets and electronic machine tools. Without a reduction in the bilateral trade imbalance, the EEC said, trade frictions could put the international free trade system at risk.

On the Polish issue, the commission is considering switching funds away from present subsidies on food sales to Poland and using the money instead for humanitarian aid to non-governmental organizations there.

U.S. exchanges face charge of rigging prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, (R) — A group of investors have launched a \$354 million damages action against two U.S. commodity futures exchanges and several major metal trading companies, charging them with manipulating silver and gold prices in a conspiracy leading to the price crashes of 1980.

Two suits filed in the U.S. District Court by the "Free Market Compensation Group" claimed that the companies, whose executives were in policy-making positions on the exchanges, averted bankruptcy and reaped substantial profits by engineering the price collapse.

The Free Market group, based in Salem, Massachusetts, seeks \$354 million on behalf of more than 180 speculators nationwide whose losses ranged from \$5,000 to \$15 million, according to its president, Brian Walsh.

Two of the biggest and most famous losers in the silver speculation, millionaire brothers William, Herbert and Nelson Bunker Hunt of Dallas, Walsh said.

A spokesman for New York's commodity exchange (Comex), the largest gold and silver futures exchange, which was named in the suit, defended the actions of its governing board, took as goes, and silver prices soared in late 1979 and early 1980.

MOSCOW, Jan. 21, (R) — Comecon, the Communist trading group, gave a warning Thursday that Western sanctions against East bloc countries over Poland could rebound.

A statement at the end of a three-day meeting of Comecon deputy prime ministers in Moscow said that all countries had a stake in maintaining normal inter-state relations, including economic ties. "The unilateral curtailing of trade, economic and scientific-technical relations will in the final analysis also prejudice the interests of those who initiate such actions and those who follow them," the 10-member group said.

The Comecon attack was directed at much West European members of NATO, which have suspended commercial credits to Poland, as at the United States, which has announced economic measures against Poland and the Soviet Union. Calling for an end to what it called "this sordid practice," Comecon said Western sanctions over Poland were a crude violation of generally recognized standards of international life.

Comecon said it condemned any action aimed at using economic relations to interfere in internal affairs and to restrict trade with Poland and the Soviet Union. The group defended the Polish military crackdown of Dec. 13 and said Comecon fully supported efforts in Poland to strengthen Socialist law and order and to protect the vital interests of the Polish people."

Comecon would grant all-round aid to Poland to help it to overcome its economic difficulties and restore normal production.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price	Closing Date
Haq Municipality	Selling of second-hand vehicles and equipment in a public auction. (1965-1978 models).	—	20	25-1-82
Jizan Education Department	Digging of a tube-well and the supply and installation of a pump.	—	100	23-1-82
Interior Ministry (Passports and Civil Status Dept.)	Construction of second class headquarters in Baha.	—	1,000	27-1-82

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON 26TH RABI ALAWAL 1402/21ST JANUARY 1982

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arr.
5	Energetic	Algoosabi	Bagged Barley	16-1-82
6	Vorosmarty	Alseada	Bagged Barley	15-1-82
8	Wakanami Maru	Alireza	Ldg. Mty Conts.	21-1-82
9	Saudi Econ	M.E.S.A.	Pipes/Poles/Luboil	16-1-82
10	Balda...uanchow	Shobokshi	Stl.Bars/Con.Expt.	18-1-82
11	Contender Bezzant	Barber	Contra/Ro/Ro/Gan.	20-1-82
12	Cher Ching	Abdullah	Contra/Timber/Gan.	20-1-82
13	Konkar Thetis	Alireza	Gen/Cement/Steel	17-1-82
16	Artur Grotter	Attar	Containers	21-1-82
18	Achillaura	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	16-1-82
19	Ageean Sky	Alisbah	Bulk Cement	19-1-82
21	Seabada	Gulf	Staal Products	19-1-82
23	Saudi Tradar	M.E.S.A.	Stl/Tim/Ganaral	20-1-82
24	Al Rayan	Kanoo	H.Lifts/Cable/Gen.	15-1-82
29	Scirocco Universal	Star	Fruits	12-1-82
40	Ziria	Timber	21-1-82	
41	Sakura Reefer	O.C.E.	Fruits/Eggs	15-1-82
42	Chi Yuan	S.S.M.S.C.	Rice/Maize/Beans	20-1-82

SHIPS MOVEMENT UP TO 0700 HOURS ON 26TH RABI ALAWAL 1402/21ST JANUARY 1982

Berth	Name of Ship	Agents	Type of Cargo	Arr.
1	Socrates	Gosaibi	Bagged Barley	13-1-82N-2
4	Eastern Splendour	Alireza	General	21-1-82
5	A.J.O.O	Gosaibi	Ganaral	17-1-82
6	Ta'ung	SEA	General	19-1-82
7	Evimore Clear	Kanoo	Ganaral	20-1-82
9	Wujang	Orri	Loading Uraa	19-1-82
11	Maldives Noble	Orri	Grain	17-1-82
12	Barat Alaiam	SEA	Timber	6-1-82
13	Neptune Cyprina	SMC	Steal/Gen	17-1-82
14	Lokris	UPE	Gen/Soyabem	19-1-82
16	Taronga	Barber	Ganaral	19-1-82
17	Hinglaj	Sea	Abgded Barley	12-1-82
18	Adelphi Yermelos	Alseada	General	16-1-82
20	Sovereign Ruby	Gosaibi	Ganaral	19-1-82
22	Ibn Bassam	Kanoo	Loading Gen	19-1-82
27	Barber Tobe	Barber	Contra/Ro/Ro	20-1-82
29	Alshehabia	Saife	Bagged Flour/Wheat	16-1-82
30	Estella Maerak	Kanoo	General	20-1-82
31	York Town	Alireza	Ganaral	20-1-82
32	Okpo Pearl	Kanoo	Ganaral	19-1-82
33	Consuelo Star	Shobokshi	Ganaral	20-1-82
35	Yuchun	Orri	Bulk Cement	11-1-82
36	Armonia (DB)	Alseabah	Camant Silo Vessel	27-1-77
37	Arabian Luluah	Barber	Bulk Camant	6-1-82
38	Nissho Maru (DB)	Globa		

Inflation-hit Mexicans tighten belts

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 21 (AP) — A four-year oil boom had brought a measure of prosperity to Carmen Zaqueo de Huerta's working-class family of seven. But hard times face them once again, as Mexico faces an economic crunch.

Prices of essential goods and services are shooting up faster than salaries, and economists predict that unemployment may get worse following recent sharp improvements. Since it took office in 1976, President Jose Lopez Portillo's administration has created 900,000 new jobs a year through industrial development. It halved Mexico's unemployment and underemployment, previously estimated at 50 percent of the workforce. Oil revenues have created many of these jobs. But inflation is causing new problems in the wake of the employment boom.

"My children were used to eating meat almost every day. Now, we rarely eat it. Too expensive. Pretty soon we won't even afford clothes," said Mrs. Huerta in a recent interview. Her 56-year-old husband Enrique, an unskilled worker at a steel mill, makes the minimum wage, which the government raised 33.33 percent Jan. 1. It went up from 210 pesos to 280 pesos (\$10.65) a day.

The 8,400 pesos (\$319.50) that Enrique makes a month must feed, clothe and entertain the couple and their five school-age children. Like most rich and poor housewives

interviewed in the marketplaces of the capital, Mrs. Huerta says the cost of living went up much more than the government figures of 2.9 percent in 1980 and 2.87 percent last year.

"I don't know about politics or what's behind the inflation. All I know is that I used to spend 18 pesos a day shopping a year ago and it included a little piece of meat," she said. "Now I try to spend less than 400 pesos — without meat."

Beef has doubled in cost to the equivalent of \$3.47 a pound (\$7.63 per kilo) for prime cuts. Chicken has gone up 20 percent in most markets to \$1.15 a pound (\$2.53 a kilo). Milk went up from 30 cents a quart to 57 cents (32 cents a liter to 59 cents), eggs from 39 cents to 73 cents a pound and fiery Serrano chilis, a Mexican staple, from 68 cents to \$1.73 a pound (50 cents to \$3.81 a kilo).

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RIYADH-TEL. 4762575-4762316-4768092

النهار
صحيفة سعودية يومية تصدر باللغة الإنجليزية

PAGE 12

Under martial law procedure

Over 150 Solidarity men jailed

WARSAW, Jan. 21 (R) — More than 150 Solidarity activists have been jailed for organizing strikes or other protests since martial law was proclaimed in Poland, according to official figures available Thursday. They were sentenced under article 10 of the martial law decree which stipulates automatic jail sentences for organizing strikes and other protests.

In the latest such sentences Wednesday night, three workers from the Ursus tractor plant in Warsaw were jailed for a total of 9½ years. They were the harshest strike sentences passed under summary procedure in the Warsaw courts and followed a heated trial in which defense lawyers challenged the leg-

ality of martial law.

Justice Ministry figures available for the period from Dec. 13, when martial law was imposed, to Jan. 15 showed that of the 142 persons sentenced, 73 got less than three years in jail, 39 got three years and 30 more than three years.

At least nine persons have been sentenced since then, including the three Wednesday night. A fourth defendant in the Ursus trial was given a suspended sentence and a fifth, dissident leader Jan Jozef Lipski, had his case deferred because of ill health.

The Ursus defense lawyers told the court that it was acting as a political tool, condemning men who were exercising the right to strike to defend their union, which was suspended after martial law was proclaimed.

Judge Jankowski rejected the argument but said it would be up to history to decide who was right. He acknowledged that martial law summary procedures were harsh but said this was the law of Poland and that the courts were obliged to obey them.

The defense, he said, had based its arguments on moral grounds. "But this court cannot do the same, the moral norms of those who have imposed the (martial) law will be evaluated by history," the judge stated.

Supporters of the defendants staged a silent walkout from the court as the judge was reading what is called the "verdict justification." They joined another crowd of supporters outside the court, clapped loudly in protest and sang the national anthem. Police did not intervene. Many of the supporters wore Solidarity badges with a black stripe across them in a sign of mourning and protest.

Ursus, which produces tractors under license from the British affiliate of Massey Ferguson, has had a long history of worker militancy. It was the scene of a violent protest against food price rises in 1976 and quickly became a Solidarity stronghold when the union was born during the 1980 labor revolt.

Dissidents and Solidarity activists still at large are compiling dossiers and an information bank on the martial law trials to ensure that their names are not forgotten and that campaigns will be mounted for their release.

The jailed Ursus defendants were: Jerzy Kaniecki (three and a half years), Arkadius

Czerwinski, 28, and Witold Kaszub 26 (both three years). Benedykt Filod received a two-year suspended sentence.

According to a leading hard-line Communist official, the future of Solidarity is still an open question depending on the behavior of its activists.

Albin Siwak, a member of the party politburo, was quoted by Polish radio as telling a meeting in Opole, western Poland, Wednesday that the issue of reactivating Solidarity was an open question.

Everything depended on the behavior of its activists, on the union's new program and on guarantees that it would not become a political party. Siwak, who was an outspoken critic of Solidarity, was quoted as saying. His remarks were seen as the first indication from a leading Polish official that Solidarity, whose activities have been suspended under martial law, might cease to exist altogether.

Shortly after introducing martial law Dec. 13 Poland's military leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, said he could envisage a place for Solidarity in a future Poland. Other leading officials echoed this view.

In the following days, however, the official media made it clear that Solidarity would never again be allowed to function as it had during the 16 months before martial law.

On Jan. 4 the Polish Communist Party organ *Tribuna Ludu* and the armed forces newspaper *Zolnierz Wolnosci* wrote that Solidarity could never be allowed to function again as a political force, but added there was certainly room for a union acting according to Solidarity's *Zolnierz Wolnosci* Wednesday spelled out in detail what it expected of a future Solidarity, essentially a return to Communist orthodoxy with unions under tight party control.

Polish unions in future should limit themselves to dealing with wages and working conditions in individual enterprises, the paper said. This implicitly rejected the wider role that Solidarity took on during its existence, pressing for such political reforms as an end to censorship, release of political prisoners and free elections. Siwak was one of four workers elected to the politburo at the extraordinary ninth party congress last summer.

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India bans pro-Chinese organization

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21 (Agencies) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government banned the separatist Mizo National Front organization of the remote northeastern Indian state of Mizoram Wednesday night after the breakdown of talks with its leader, Lal Denga.

An official proclamation said the front and its armed wing, the Mizo National Army, had been outlawed because of their continuing secessionist activities, including "attacking against the civilian population and in coercive recruitment of persons and collection of funds."

The pro-Chinese front launched a jungle revolt in 1966 against New Delhi's control over Mizoram and proclaimed the state independent. Mizoram borders Bangladesh and Burma. The insurgency ebbed later and in 1976 Lal Denga, 57, came to New Delhi to begin negotiating a settlement in the Mizo problem. The talks first broke down in 1978. When Morarji Desai was the prime minister, Lal Denga was arrested and charged with treason and waging war.

The cases against the guerrilla chief were withdrawn by Mrs. Gandhi soon after her return to power two years ago. Subsequently, the Indian government and the MNF announced a truce. Parliament was told Lal Denga "has resolved to accept a settlement of all problems in Mizoram within the framework of the constitution of India."

Talks between Mrs. Gandhi and Lal Denga reportedly stalled over the guerrilla leader's insistence that the government appoint him chief minister of Mizoram in place of Thengphunga Salo, a Gandhi follower. Mizo guerrillas last year ambushed and killed at least 23 Indian Army soldiers.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Gandhi Thursday attended a high-level meeting in connection with the forthcoming Indo-Pakistani bilateral talks on a proposed no-war pact between the two countries. Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and senior ministry officials attended the meeting.

ish. On the contrary, the threat had to be dealt with quickly. He urged governments to create a financial climate that encouraged the switch to coal.

A friend told this story recently concerning a trip he took from Washington to London, where he was to conclude a business deal.

He said he entered the plane at the point of departure and settled down in his reserved seat. But a hostess came to him and asked if he could go and sit "upstairs."

A newly married couple had arrived late and so got separate seats. His going "upstairs" — the plane was a jumbo — would enable them to sit together. The friend said he would do this, as it is certain to increase the sum of human happiness, which was fine by him.

As he went up, he wished he hadn't accepted. For on the top deck was a very ill man, lying there amid a collection of life-support gadgets, which were being constantly and carefully checked by a number of medics. My friend's reluctance to share the deck with the patient was not, he assured me, because of any lack of compassion on his part. The abundance of this, he argued, was surely demonstrated by his original agreement to move. It was only that the poor patient appeared and sounded really bad, and such "intimations of mortality" were the last thing one wanted when traveling by plane.

There was nothing to do about it however, and he sat there pondering the deeper and everlasting issues until the plane landed and he went out on his way to his business meeting — which was to be held in Scotland.

He spent four days and came back to

Good Morning

By Jihad Al Khazen

London for the flight home. And that's when trouble struck. For the minute he gave his name to the company's desk at the airport he was told to stand right there away from everyone else. Where he has been all this time, they asked him angrily, as a full-fledged police search in London had failed to unearth him. Didn't he hear the radio warnings for him to hand himself over to the nearest hospital?

My friend said he was very shaken by it all. And more shaken when men in white appeared suddenly and bundled him into a waiting ambulance which took him to the nearest hospital. And it was only then that they explained what had happened. It turned out that the patient he was flying with had a very infectious condition, and everyone on the flight was later traced and treated. Except him, because he went to

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